

PANTHERS AND THINGS

Dear Editor:

As I read the many panther stories in The Times, I am reminded to tell my experience of fifty-two years ago, when I too almost saw a panther.

One of my cousins, W. H. Collins, who now lives near Durbin, and myself hunted coons together. We were armed with an old army pistol. When the dogs would bark, one of us would buckle the old weapon around us and go up the tree. If we could seat all we would bring the coons down.

We lived at Hesterman. There was a panther which stayed on Laurel Run on the east side of Greenbrier River, right opposite Hesterman. We had a cornfield on that side of the river, and one night my cousin and I went over there coon hunting. We went around the field, but did not strike anything until we came to the place where we entered the field.

There the dogs struck track, ran about 400 yards on a hemlock stump, and began barking up a birch tree on steep ground.

The night was very dark, so I buckled on the old weapon and up the tree I went as far as I could get. I could not see so I thought I would shake it out. When I tried to shake the tree would just swing.

I said to my cousin there is something on this tree larger than a coon. I cut a large sprout off of the tree, and began thrashing in the top of the tree. The dogs were watching it to fall. It jumped out down the hill among the laurels. It made a powerful racket. Away went the dogs about two hundred yards and back again, but the dogs did not know that it had jumped out. We followed them on the track, and it ran a short distance and leaped again. It would always jump out before we could get to the dogs. After it had leaped several times it let some of the loudest yells you ever heard. I got excited and left there as quickly as possible. So I believe all that kept me from seeing a panther was that it was too dark.

It will come again.

C. P. Collins.

Marion, Florida.

UNCLE JOHNNY

HENRY M. SMITH

Henry M. Smith was born in Greenbrier county Sept. 13, 1885 and departed this life Oct. 27, 1927 at the age of 42. Mr. Smith was an employee of the C. & O. R. R. for many years and had charge of the station at Beard, W. Va., during the time that the lumber operations were going on at Denmar and Spies Run which made the office a very important one. He was very efficient and steady in his work and his close application to the duties of his office for so many years, no doubt brought on the ill health which finally resulted in his death at so early an age.

In the year Dec. 24, 1907, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Ethline Livasy of Frankford, W. Va. and they set up housekeeping at Beard which was their only home until ill health forced him to give up work. There they made many friends and spent many happy years. During all these years it was my privilege and profit to know them and to rejoice with them in the happiness and prosperity which was theirs.

On Nov. 20, 1921 Mr. Smith united with the Presbyterian church upon profession of faith and his pastor and all the members of the church were greatly encouraged to know that one who had always stood so well in the community and was so capable, had thrown his whole influence and example upon the side of the Kingdom of Christ. The grief and sorrow of all his friends can only be imagined when they learned that an insidious disease had attacked him and that he had to give up his position and removed to Frankford where for all these years he had lingered in gradual decline. The end came as a longed for release from a crushing burden. Eternity alone can reveal to us why one who was so well fitted to serve the Kingdom of Christ should be thus taken before he lived out half his days. But God in his infinite wisdom willed it so and we can only say, "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good."

There remain to bear the burden of grief, his wife and their children Lucile, Starrill, Henry, Louise, Eva, and Elena, and two sisters Mrs. John Mauss of Williamsburg, Mrs. S. R. Neel and one brother Harper Smith of Marlinton.

The West Virginia Public Health

BUSINESS MEN

On last Friday night a mass meeting of the business men of the community was held in the dining room of the Marlin Sewell Hotel. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the report of S. B. Wallace, who has just returned from New York, where he had met with the directors of the United States Leather Company in reference to the matter of rebuilding their large plant at Marlinton.

While Mr. Wallace could not say that the Marlinton Tannery would be rebuilt, he did say the matter was still under consideration and definite decision had been postponed until Tuesday.

The men present decided to organize a Business Men's Cooperative Association of Marlinton. This was a wise move. If the tannery is rebuilt we will have an organization to cooperate with the big industry of our community. If the worst comes we will have an organization through which to work in seeking other industries.

S. B. Wallace was elected president, and F. M. Sydnor, secretary. A committee appointed for to draft and submit a constitution and bylaws.

The following resolution was passed and signed by the business men of the town and mailed to the United States Leather Company:—

"Be it resolved by the Business Men's Co-operative Association of Marlinton, that it will at all times endeavor to induce industries to locate in our town, and that this Association will insist that all industries which shall locate in Marlinton, shall be treated fairly, and especially as to the matters of taxation, and necessary sewerage, and we assure the Union Tanning Company that if it shall rebuild its plant in our town that it will have at all times our most loyal support."

Before adjourning all the members of the Association by a standing vote expressed their appreciation of Mr. Wallace and his well directed public spirited endeavors for the upbuilding of the county and community.

CIRCULAR ON SHEEP RAISING

A 32 page circular giving a comprehensive discussion on everything from the status of the sheep industry in this state to the diseases of

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, Editor.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

What was Glade Hill has troubled the thinkers of this county for many years. It is a ridge on the bottom of Galford's Creek near Dunmore in sight of the State Highway. It is about a half mile long and about seventy feet high and looked at from a distance appears to be a grassy railway embankment of gigantic proportions. But examined more closely it assumes the shape of an overturned boat shaped like a log canoe, broad in the center and running to a peak at both ends. It is covered with a carpet of fine blue grass sod without a weed to mar the smoothness of its coat. It is surrounded by rich farm bottom land, some of the best producing land in the county. On the east side rises the Allegheny mountain on the other side is a limestone hill. Glade Hill is such a symmetrical mound that many have thought it to be the work of man, but the presence on its top of round creek pebbles has stood in the way of that theory.

Here is another guess at the origin of Glade Hill, on J. N. Willfong's farm in Green Bank district. It is the work of a glacier in the ice age. Such hills are classified in the geologies as eskers, which comes from the Irish word, easera, meaning a ridge.

In the northern states, especially in Maine they are more common than this far south and they have a great development in Scandinavia where they run for many miles. In this country it was warm for many years and then it

er than the spoken, for universal education to come impatient of man and prefer something or leave alone, like reason. And all men of any understanding are geologists. A man to say that he is about geology is not about and it is not true their way about and the formation of the earth they live and how to get from the soil and the geology but practical geologists are proud of not knowing. He is like the soldier who is from the camp during the war and exhibited an honor. I think he showed it to me. He was a member of the board for the soldiers, and he had to do with them. He stated that he had not been for further service on account of his imbecility. I told him to keep it careful paper and keep it careful account to show it to anybody asked for his name to me.

Men know the difference between the land whereon you can switch large enough to Tanning of the Shrew, where great trees grow and are ready to furnish coal for the multitudes. Probably the reason why the book is unpopular is because of the strange and unfamiliar names like paleozoic, mesozoic, and those are names for the middle life, and modern life. After you get the hang of it it becomes easier. All men know that the rich land, that is the land to build a chimney.

at both ends. It is covered with a carpet of fine blue grass sod without a weed to mar the smoothness of its coat. It is surrounded by rich farm bottom land, some of the best producing land in the county. On the east side rises the Allegheny mountain on the other side is a limestone hill. Glade Hill is such a symmetrical mound that many have thought it to be the work of man, but the presence on its top of round creek pebbles has stood in the way of that theory.

Here is another guess at the origin of Glade Hill, on J. N. Wilfong's farm in Green Bank district. It is the work of a glacier in the ice age. Such hills are classified in the geologies as eskers, which comes from the Irish word, easera, meaning a ridge.

In the northern states, especially in Maine they are more common than this far south and they have a great development in Scandinavia where they run for many miles. In this country it was warm for many years and then it got cold. The Ice Age set in. After a period when the whole world had been warm and rainy, it began to get cold, and all the animal land life in the northern parts of creation perished or fled to the south. Many are supposed to have crowded into caves and perished there. Many of the species disappeared entirely, especially the huge overgrown animals which could not withstand the cold winds on their great bulks and which could not outrun the approach of the first winter, and which had no place to shelter.

Up to that time the great rainfalls and the floods as well as the winds and the suns had been shaping the mountains and the land into accepted form. A mountain peak

deal to do with the stated that he had no for further service or Imbecility. I told him paper and keep it on account to show it anybody asked for him to me.

Men know the land whereon you can switch large enough Tanning of the Shro where great trees are ready to furnish visions for the mult

Probably the reason of the book is un of the strange and like paleozoic, meso Those are names middle life, and after you get the guage it becomes e

All men know the riches land, that a to build a chimney burn. I never too story that is to b Mark Twain's book eer in the Appal who built his chin I do not think it a any man ever made

And as to that p has to do with f which I am trying as eagerly I once track, I reminded day that more men of fossils, than a branch of industry and this is eminen remember that coo

We have a land county but o dance of the

where they run for many miles. In this country it was warm for many years and then it got cold. The Ice Age set in. After a period when the whole world had been warm and rainy, it began to get cold, and all the animal land life in the northern parts of creation perished or fled to the south. Many are supposed to have crowded into caves and perished there. Many of the species disappeared entirely, especially the huge overgrown animals which could not withstand the cold winds on their great bulks and which could not outrun the approach of the first winter, and which had no place to shelter.

Up to that time the great rainfalls and the floods as well as the winds and the suns had been shaping the mountains and the land into accepted form. A mountain newly upheaved from the sea is a very crude affair. It takes the skilled hand of nature to smooth it into shape and trim it with leaves and flowers. In the years there had been laid down the big glade that was in time to be rich farms. It was in about the same shape that it is now, only it was about seventy feet higher, that is all of it was on the level with the top of the esker. It had been formed by the wash from the east, nobody knows how many miles away. Many of the stones had rolled on the bottom of the turbulent streams until they were round as balls. The surface of the bottom or glade was covered with them. Then the ice shut down on the world and some of the perpetual ice that the ineffectual summers could not melt, extended as far south and farther than Pocahontas county. Anyway there is no question but that the big glade on Galford creek, a branch of Sittingstone

to build a chimney, burn. I never took a story that is to be Mark Twain's books. I do not think it at any man ever made

And as to that part has to do with for which I am trying to as eagerly I once track, I reminded a day that more men of fossils, than our branch of industry, and this is eminent remember that coal

We have a lot of county but owing to dance of this source and power, in more of West Virginia, we will see it develop. I understand that we great renown and dolph county had up River coal, the word silence, and no one what that will mean

After all is said limestone that men health and well be than any thing else has even added a cut of men.

I have been seeing with new eyes of tracing the cause of I believe that it is that I learned to good lord, and I have drive to a distant again without an gan to study the try as shown by the

there had been laid down the big glade that was in time to be rich farms. It was in about the same shape that it is now, only it was about seventy feet higher, that is all of it was on the level with the top of the esker. It had been formed by the wash from the east, nobody knows how many miles away. Many of the stones had rolled on the bottom of the turbulent streams until they were round as balls. The surface of the bottom or glade was covered with them. Then the ice shut down on the world and some of the perpetual ice that the ineffectual summers could not melt, extended as far south and farther than Pocahontas county. Anyway there is no question but that the big glade on Galford creek, a branch of Sitlington's creek, was held firm by the ice for many thousand years.

It endured for a season, a geological season, and presently the sun spot or whatever it was that caused the long cold spell got better and the ice began to melt and the streams came to life under the ice and commenced to wear away the surface and deliver the mud to the sea and this went on for a long time under the ice before the ice caps disappeared.

At Glade Hill, the bottom land was so broad that there was room for two streams to begin the cutting so one started on the west side of the level land and the other on the east side and it is the work of these streams ever widening and turning and changing their courses that account for the fine level fields on either side of the esker. For some reason or other there was a long winding strip of land on which the ice still held and as long as the freeze remained in that strip there was

great renewal about dolph county had until River coal, the word silence, and no one's what that will mean

After all is said limestone that means health and well being than any thing else it has even added a cubit of men.

I have been seeing with new eyes of tracing the cause of the I believe that it is that I learned to do good ford, and I have drive to a distant again without an obgan to study the history as shown by the From my earliest rec been an archaeologist who studies the art of an ancient people by their and relics, or in other hunter and collector of heads and the like.

But historical geology beaten. Alonzo of the West Virginia Survey and gave me thereby placed me obligations to him. Geology so beneficial to one's honorable to oneself.

Hence this series of regret is that I do not eyesight of thirty years other day I was peering along the roadside a farmer came riding a usual horse. He said "you doing? Hunting yourself with?" I was ready for him, but he came to me and the

spot or whatever it was that caused the long cold spell got better and the ice began to melt and the streams came to life under the ice and commenced to wear away the surface and deliver the mud to the sea and this went on for a long time under the ice before the ice caps disappeared.

At Glade Hill, the bottom land was so broad that there was room for two streams to begin the cutting so one started on the west side of the level land and the other on the east side and it is the work of these streams ever widening and turning and changing their courses that account for the fine level fields on either side of the esker. For some reason or other there was a long winding strip of land on which the ice still held and as long as the freeze remained in that strip there was no erosion, and the streams cut down the levels on the sides and left the strip at its original height, so that when the ice disappeared in the course of the ages a fine winding symmetrical ridge appeared, to the wonder and admiration of the pioneer, who named the place Glade Hill from its most notable feature. Going up the stream at its first noticeable bend, the storms of time have broken it in two, and while the esker is plain to be seen extending farther north between the waters of the two creeks, yet it is the green hill at the southern end that has been given the name.

The county road runs between the two, the gap being taken advantage of in the neighborhood road. The round creek bed stones on top of the ridge were not carried there from a lower level. They came from some much higher

and relics, or in other hunter and collector heads and the like.

But historical geology beaten. A member of the West Virginia Survey and gave thereby placed obligations to him. so beneficial to one honorable to oneself

Hence this series regret is that I do eyesight of thirty other day I was pe along the roadside farmer came riding usual horse. He you doing? Hunt yourself with?" ready for him, b came to me and ought to have a r with because I had years ago.

There is no doubt grow in every part the trees are conq allowed to shine And we are inclin because the Big west side of the ri side is the favore does not account farms and pastures of the river and n tion has shown me the east side of the complement of lime

Years ago Wesley the wisest man I that the reason stopped with that it of that territory

ed in that strip there was no erosion, and the streams cut down the levels on the sides and left the strip at its original height, so that when the ice disappeared in the course of the ages a fine winding symmetrical ridge appeared, to the wonder and admiration of the pioneer, who named the place Glade Hill from its most notable feature. Going up the stream at its first noticeable bend, the storms of time have broken it in two, and while the esker is plain to be seen extending farther north between the waters of the two creeks, yet it is the green hill at the southern end that has been given the name.

The county road runs between the two, the gap being taken advantage of in the neighborhood road. The round creek bed stones on top of the ridge were not carried there from a lower level. They came from some much higher point when the top of the ridge was the bed of the stream.

Here are some of the names given to heaps and deposits made by the ice in the ice age:

Moraines. Irregular ridges, when terminal, transverse to the ice flow.

Drumlins, ovate hills, elongate, parallel to ice flow.

Kames, round to ovate hills grouped transverse to glacier.

Eskers, winding, elongate, parallel to ice flow.

Frontal aprons, outwash plains beyond terminal deposits.

A most magnificent set of terraces are to be seen in the same valley in the north of Glade Hill and on the south side of Washington Creek in the

came to me and ought to have a with because I have years ago.

There is no doubt grow in every part the trees are con allowed to shine And we are in because the Big west side of the side is the favorite does not account farms and pasture of the river and tion has shown the east side of complement of

Years ago We the wisest men that the reason stopped with G that it had been of that territory is plain to be a hundred feet tall it must have been top of the Allegheny rowed in shoal dition to that the

T. S. McNeel

McNEEL &

Fire, Life, &

ridge were not carried there from a lower level. They came from some much higher point when the top of the ridge was the bed of the stream.

Here are some of the names given to heaps and deposits made by the ice in the ice age;

Moraines. Irregular ridges, when terminal, transverse to the ice flow.

Drumlins, ovate hills, elongate, parallel to ice flow.

Kames, round to ovate hills grouped transverse to glacier.

Eskers, winding, elongate, parallel to ice flow.

Frontal aprons, outwash plains beyond morainal deposits.

A most magnificent set of kames are to be seen in the same valley to the south of Glade Hill and on the other side of Sitlingtons Creek in the long valley that joins with an imperceptible divide the country of the valley drained by Sitlingtons Creek and Knapps Creek.

I have given you all a lot of geology lately and I have no apology to make strictly speaking, any further than is due for the presentation of thoughts in general to an unwilling world. The modern scheme of civilization demands it however, and it more and more tends to the printed word rather

stopped with that it had we of that territory is plain to be hundred feet it must have top of the A rowed in sho addition to that

T. S. McNeel

McNEEL &

IN

Fire, Life,
Automobile
Bonds.

REAL ESTATE

Town and
on, y licens
County.

Money to

You. bu

NTAS TIMES

Office at Harlin
and class matter

CE, Editor.

MBER 3, 1927

It has troubled
county for many
in the bottom
Dunmore in
highway. It is
ing and about
looked at from
a grassy rail-
zantle proper-
more closely it
n overturned
roe, broad in
ing to a peak
ered with a
ed without
thness of its
by rich farm
last prodn.
On the east
mountain on
hill
that would
it to be the
same as the
in the road

er than the spoken, for in a day of
universal education the people be-
come impatient of much speaking
and prefer something they can drink
or leave alone, like reading.

And all men of any intelligence or
understanding are geologists. For a
man to say that he knows nothing
about geology is nothing to boast
about and it is not true. They know
their way about and they know about
the formation of the land on which
they live and how to wrest a living
from the soil and that is not only
geology but practical geology. To be
proud of not knowing geology would
be like the soldier who came back
from the camp during the late war,
and exhibited an honorable discharge
I think he showed it to me first for I
was a member of the legal advisory
board for the soldiers, and had a good
deal to do with them. The paper
stated that he had not been accepted
for further service on the grounds of
imbecility. I told him to guard that
paper and keep it carefully but on no
account to show it to anybody. If
anybody asked for his papers to refer
him to me.

Men know the difference between
land whereon you can hardly grow a
switch large enough to be used in the
tanning of the shrew, and the land
where great trees grow and which

is well spread
of the moun-
able to make
search of the
shells all the
the Allegha-
mark of the
that has son-
line that
ancient life
in every pl-
well. On S-
of the moun-
in above the
haha Sprin-
place just
house, at t-
lake place
Stony Creek
up the fift-
between the
the Greenb-

There
shale, and
it all make
that they
highway is
good land w-

I do not
see a crin-
county the
Gap by
Union and
Hancock

a grassy rail-
-antle proper-
-ore closely it
- overturned
- noo, broad in
- g to a peak
- ered with a
- od without
- hness of its
- y rich farm
- best produ-
- On the east
- ountain on
- stone hill.
- ical mound
- to be the
- once on its
- has stood

the origin
- Willfong's
- et. It is
- e ice age.
- the geolo-
- s from the
- g a ridge.
- especially
- common
- hey have
- and navla
- illes. In
- for many
- The ice
- when the
- arm and
- d, and all
- urther
- d. I
- to have
- d there

from the camp during the late war,
and exhibited an honorable discharge
I think he showed it to me first for I
was a member of the legal advisory
board for the soldiers, and had a good
deal to do with them. The paper
stated that he had not been accepted
for further service on the grounds of
imbecility. I told him to guard that
paper and keep it carefully but on no
account to show it to anybody. If
anybody asked for his papers to refer
him to me.

Men know the difference between
land whereon you can hardly grow a
switch large enough to be used in the
Tanning of the Shrew, and the land
where great trees grow and which
are ready to furnish comfort and pro-
visions for the multitudes.

Probably the reason that the geolo-
gy of the book is unpopular is because
of the strange and unfamiliar names
like paleozoic, mesozoic, and cenozoic.
Those are names for ancient life,
middle life, and modern life, and
after you get the hang of the lan-
guage it becomes easier.

All men know that limestone en-
riches land, that a sandstone will do
to build a chimney, and coal will
burn. I never took any stock in that
story that is to be found in one of
Mark Twain's books about the pion-
eer in the Appalachian mountains
who built his chimney out of coal.
I do not think it at all probable that
any man ever made a break like that.

And as to that part of geology that

Jake place, a
Stony Creek. 7
up the fifteen
between the to
the Greenbrier

There is l
shale, and cal
it all makes
that they hav
highway is ric
good land whe

I do not kno
see a cross
county than t
Gap by way of
linton and Ed
Randolph cou
of about fort
Silurian, Dava
ous formation
diversified ar
to be found
the earth.

I remembe
with judging
through on th
Clifton Forg
while the en
colored man
bit of rough
was a lizard
and said he
cents. The c
was a fossil
the symphon
were divid
very well
for I thought
I was well

ing a ridge especially common they have Scandinavia miles. In for many The ice when the warm and old, and all northern or fled to sea to have fished there reared on overgrown withstand rest bulks an the sp. and which

rainfalls be winds re the accept- of the 12th. there to it with years the the be rich the was it was it is a on top of head by much many

middle life, and modern after you get the hang of the language it becomes easier.

All men know that limestone enriches land, that a sandstone will do to build a chimney, and coal will burn. I never took any stock in that story that is to be found in one of Mark Twain's books about the pioneer in the Appalachian mountains who built his chimney out of coal. I do not think it at all probable that any man ever made a break like that.

And as to that part of geology that has to do with fossils, concerning which I am trying to find out about, as eagerly I once followed a deer track, I reminded a friend the other day that more men make a living out of fossils, than out of any other branch of industry, in West Virginia and this is eminently true, when you remember that coal is a fossil.

We have a lot of coal in Pocahontas county but owing to the great abundance of this source of light, heat, and power, in more favored sections of West Virginia, it is not likely that we will see it developed very soon. I understand that when a geologist of great renown announced that Randolph county had untold tons of New River coal, the word was received in silence, and no one seemed to realize what that will mean to that county.

After all is said and done, it is however that comes down to the earth and the history of mankind that is the real thing to the world. It is the only thing that is really

Clifton Forge to while the engine colored man a bit of rough stone was a lizard about and said he was cents. The question was a fossil or the symposium were divided on very well content for I thought it was well worth collection, and was still more of art. That years ago. I carved but I had

Longer ago brought me that he had Stony Bottom for that and since. I had it as that of a it now appeared real fossil that carried here. country is the work of up out of the deep long to sharks with taking to the are engaged in the work. The work is

their great bulks
not outrun the ap-
winter, and which
ter.

the great rainfalls
all as the winds
een shaping the
and into accept-
n newly upheav-
very crude affair.
nd of nature to
nd trim it with

In the years
down the big
time to be rich
out the same
y, only it was
ner, that is all
with the top of
en formed by
east, nobody
s away. Many
d on the bot-
streams until

lls. The sur-
glade was cov-
the ice shut
some of the
he ineffectual
t. extended as
han Pocalon-
here is no ques-
glade on Gal-
of Sitlington's
by the ice for

on, a geologi-
y the the sun
as that caused
better and the
the streams
and com-
face and

day that more men make a living out
of fossils, than out of any other
branch of industry, in West Virginia
and this is emphantly true, when you
remember that coal is a fossil.

We have a lot of coal in Pocahontas
county but owing to the great abun-
dance of this source of light, heat,
and power, in more favored sections
of West Virginia, it is not likely that
we will see it developed very soon. I
understand that when a geologist of
great renown announced that Ran-
dolph county had untold tons of New
River coal, the word was received in
silence, and no one seemed to realize
what that will mean to that county.

After all is said and done, it is
limestone that means more to the
health and well being of mankind
than any thing else in the world. It
has even added a cubit to the height
of men.

I have been seeing our great county
with new eyes of late years. In
tracing the cause of this awakening,
I believe that it is due to the fact
that I learned to drive a rattling
good ford, and I had an aversion to
drive to a distant place and back
again without an objective, so I be-
gan to study the history of the coun-
try as shown by the pieces of rocks.
From my earliest recollection I have
been an archaeologist, that is, one
who studies the art and customs of
an ancient people by their monuments
and relics, or in other words, a great
hunter and collector of Indian arrow
heads and the like.

But historical geology has arch-
aeology beaten. Along came a man-

carved but I ha

Longer ago
brought me
that he had
Stony Bottom,
for that and
since. I had
it as that of a
it now appear
real fossil th
carried here,
country is ver
the world go
up out of th
deep long b
sharks with
belong to pla
are comparat
to this the ol
can continent

The only k
swam in these
that fed on
did not hav
mouths fitted
They would go
steam shovel
of shell fish at

By next ye
volume out on
the West Virg
in which a
geological co
presented to
taking some s
my opinions
vance But
that I learned
was too bl
become part
all science
It seems to

tracing the cause of this awakening, I believe that it is due to the fact that I learned to drive a rattling good ford, and I had an aversion to drive to a distant place and back again without an objective, so I began to study the history of the country as shown by the pieces of rocks. From my earliest recollection I have been an archaeologist, that is, one who studies the art and customs of an ancient people by their monuments and relics, or in other words, a great hunter and collector of Indian arrow heads and the like.

But historical geology has archaeology beaten. Along came a member of the West Virginia Geological Survey and gave me the key, and thereby placed me under lasting obligations to him. Geology, a science so beneficial to one's country, and so honorable to oneself.

Hence this series of articles. My regret is that I do not have the keen eyesight of thirty years ago. The other day I was peering at the stones along the roadside when an aged farmer came riding by on the unusual horse. He said: "What are you doing? Hunting a rock to hit yourself with?" I had no reply ready for him, but afterwards it came to me and that was that I ought to have a rock to hit myself with because I had not taken to rocks years ago.

There is no doubt that

They would p
steam shove
of shell fish

By next y
volume out o
the West Vi
in which a
geological
presented
taking some
my opinion
vance Bu
that I learn
was too big
become per
all sciences
It seems t
were to acc
been writte
no more, th
most useless
that while
writings as
what has b
if the new
facts by in
and imagin
compleish no

Undoubte
science whil
as geology,
And I am p
it is due to
next few ye

I am pr
my reading
glut need

Survey and gave me the key, and thereby placed me under lasting obligations to him. Geology, a science so beneficial to one's country, and so honorable to oneself.

Hence this series of articles. My regret is that I do not have the keen eyesight of thirty years ago. The other day I was peering at the stones along the roadside when an aged farmer came riding by on the unusual horse. He said: "What are you doing? Hunting a rock to hit yourself with?" I had no reply ready for him, but afterwards it came to me and that was that I ought to have a rock to hit myself with because I had not taken to rocks years ago.

There is no doubt that grass will grow in every part of the county once the trees are conquered and the sun allowed to shine upon the ground. And we are inclined to think that because the Big Lime is all on the west side of the river that the west side is the favored side. But that does not account for the splendid farms and pastures on the east side of the river and my recent observation has shown me that the land on the east side of the river has its full complement of lime.

Years ago Wesley Mollohan, one of the wisest men I ever knew, said that the reason that the Big Lime stopped with Greenbrier River was

been written no more, that most useless of that while its writings as far what has been. If the new facts by ins and imagination accomplish nothing.

Undoubtedly science which as geology, And I am proud it is due to the next few years.

I am pretty my reading gists need a ty, on the road a few weeks equal to a would open to that the Lord.

My research triumph. Y truth brought I pronounced

WHEN

ought to have a rock to hit myself with because I had not taken to rocks years ago.

There is no doubt that grass will grow in every part of the county once the trees are conquered and the sun allowed to shine upon the ground. And we are inclined to think that because the Big Lime is all on the west side of the river that the west side is the favored side. But that does not account for the splendid farms and pastures on the east side of the river and my recent observation has shown me that the land on the east side of the river has its full complement of lime.

Years ago Wesley Mollohan, one of the wisest men I ever knew, said that the reason that the Big Lime stopped with Greenbrier River was that it had weathered away over all of that territory to the east, and it is plain to be seen that if it is five hundred feet thick to the west that it must have been well out over the top of the Allegheny before it narrowed in shoal water. And in addition to that the Silurian limestone

T. S. McNeel F. F. McLaughlin

M. NEEL O. M. LAUGHLIN

I am pretty
my reading
gists need a
ty, on the roo
a few weeks
equal to a
would open
that the Lor
My research
triumph. Y
truth brought
I pronounced

WHEN

day of
ple be
boating
n drink
ones or
For a
othing
least
r know
about
which
living
only
To be
would
back
near
large
for I
long
good
large
placed
at
that
to be
to
other

is well spread out over the east side of the mountains. I have not been able to make any thing like a careful search of the county, but I find sea shells all the way down the slope of the Alleghany, and where there is a mark of the sea shell, there is a rock that has some lime in it. It is the lime that preserves the traces of ancient life. I have found shell beds in every place where I have looked well. On Stove Hill near the crest of the mountain, at a run that comes in above the White place, at Minnehaha Springs at Huntersville, at a place just below J. H. Kuzard's house, at the mouth of a run at the Lake place, and at the mouth of Stony Creek. That just about takes up the fifteen miles of sloping land between the top of the mountain and the Greenbrier River.

There is limestone, calcareous shale, and calcareous sandstone and it all makes good land. The chestnut that have been pulling on the highway is rich in lime and makes good land where ever found.

I do not know of any better way to

a man at the
have it so
were crinoid
And so the
in a book
great geologists
gists becom
mention of
Indians use
I was right
these were
sections w
center.

Notice

Notice
designed
to will all
at the
the part

OLD

Thompson
Denton
Frank

discharge
first for 1
advisory
had a good
The paper
accepted
grounds of
guard that
out on no
body. If
s to refer

between
y grow a
ed in the
the land
d which
and pro-

ne geolo-
because
names
enozoic.

at life,
e, and
he lan-

one en
will do
al will
In that
one of
plan-
contains

Stony Creek. That just about takes
up the fifteen miles of sloping land
between the top of the mountain and
the Greenbrier River.

There is limestone, calcareous
shale, and calcareous sandstone and
it all makes good land. This chert
that they have been putting on the
highway is rich in lime and means
good land where ever found.

I do not know of any better way to
see a cross section of Pocahontas
county than to travel from the Rider
Gap by way of Huntersville and Mar-
linton and Edray and Linwood to the
Randolph county line. In that ride
of about forty miles you could see
Silurian, Devonian, and Carbonifer-
ous formations, probably the most
diversified array of interesting rock
to be found upon the surface of
the earth.

I remember my first experience
with judging fossils. I was coming
through on the train and got down at
Clifton Forge to stretch my legs
while the engines were changed. A
colored man approached me with a
bit of rough stone on which there
was a lizard about six inches long
and said he would sell it for fifty
cents. The question was whether it
was a fossil or a bit of carving, and
the expert...

dersigned
ty will a
at the fo
the purp

GE

Thornv
Bartow
Frank.
Durbin
Hoster
Notting
Cass...
Raywoo
Boyer.
Arbova
Greenb
Dunmo

Stony
Clover

Onoto.
Mace..
Brady.
Linwoo
Slatyfo

Elk, Ro
Edray.
Buckey
Marlio

OV

Misad

life, and
the lan-
estone en
e will do
coal will
ck in that
in one of
he pion-
ountains
of coal.
able that
like that.
ogy that
ncerning
about,
a deer
e other
ing out
other
Virginia
hen you
hontas
abun-
heat,
illions
y that
ed. I
glut of
! Ran-
of New
ed in
eater

through on the train and got down at
Clifton Forge to stretch my legs
while the engines were changed. A
colored man approached me with a
bit of rough stone on which there
was a lizard about six inches long
and said he would sell it for fifty
cents. The question was whether it
was a fossil or a bit of carving, and
the symposium in the smoking room
were divided on the subject. I was
very well contented with my bargain,
for I thought that if it was a fossil
it was well worth the money for my
collection, and if it was a carving it
was still more wonderful as a work
of art. That was more than twenty
years ago. I know now that it was
carved but I have not regretted it.

Longer ago than that a man
brought me a fossil shark's tooth
that he had found in the earth near
Stony Bottom, and I gave fifty cents
for that and I have carried it ever
since. I had no trouble identifying
it as that of a prehistoric shark, but
it now appears that while this is a
real fossil that it must have been
carried here, for this part of the
country is very ancient as the ages in
the world go and that it was raised
up out of the waters of the great
deep long before there were any

Linwood
Slatyford

Elk, Rob
Edray...
Buckeye
Marlinton

HUN

Minneh
Frost...
Hunter

LIT

Droop
Beard...
Seebert
Millpoi
Hillsbo
Lobelia
Jacox...

With
above,
lowing

Greenba
ba

Edray—
Hunter

Little L
bo

A d
made
G
vember

any other
West Virginia
when you
fossil.
Pocahontas
great abun-
dant, heat,
and sections
likely that
soon. I
geologist of
that Ran-
ds of New
ceived in
to realize
t county.
one, it is
e to the
mankind
ord. It
ne height
at county
ears. In
akening,
the fact
rattling
ention to
nd back
so I be
e coun-
nd note
I have
the one
sion of
mankind

brought me a fossil shark's tooth
that he had found in the earth near
Stony Bottom, and I gave fifty cents
for that and I have carried it ever
since. I had no trouble identifying
it as that of a prehistoric shark, but
it now appears that while this is a
real fossil that it must have been
carried here, for this part of the
country is very ancient as the ages in
the world go and that it was raised
up out of the waters of the great
deep long before there were any
sharks with teeth like that. They
belong to places like Florida which
are comparatively recent compared
to this the oldest part of the Ameri-
can continent.

The only kind of sharks that ever
swam in these waters were the kind
that fed on shell fish and they
did not have teeth. They had
mouths fitted up like a stone crusher.
They would go into a shell bed like a
steam shovel and grind up a bushel
of shell fish at each mouthful.

By next year there will be a large
volume out on Pocahontas county by
the West Virginia Geological Survey
in which a complete study of the
geological conditions here will be
presented to the public. So I am
taking some slight risk in presenting
my opinion and conclusions in ad-

With the
above, bo
lowing pla
Greenban
ban
Edray—1
Hunters
ter
Little Le
bor

A disc
made to
taxes on
vember,
10 perce
of each
from th
until pa

Positi
estate o
and adj
Dilley, S
have be
posted -
Dilley, I

Ad
Notic
and hav
of the

The only kind of sharks that ever swam in these waters were the kind that fed on shell fish and they did not have teeth. They had mouths fitted up like a stone crusher. They would go into a shell bed like a steam shovel and grind up a bushel of shell fish at each mouthful.

By next year there will be a large volume out on Pocahontas county by the West Virginia Geological Survey in which a complete study of the geological conditions here will be presented to the public. So I am taking some slight risk in presenting my opinions and conclusions in advance. But one of the first things that I learned in geology was that it was too big a game for any person to become perfect in, and that it is of all sciences the least exact. In fact it seems to me that if a geologist were to accept as facts all that had been written on the subject, and do no more, that he would be about the most useless of men. It seems to me that while it is right to accept the writings as facts, that they represent what has been discovered, and that if the new man cannot add to these facts by insight, work, observation, and imagination that he will accomplish nothing.

Undoubtedly there has been no science which has changed so utterly

Positively
on the land
estate on
and adjoin
Dilley, Sta
have been
posted —
Dilley, Er

Adm

Notice
sons havi
of the la
the same
the unde
persons
prepare

This 2

Ad

Hunt
bidden
on Mari

Charlest

N

become perfect in, and that it is of all sciences the least exact. In fact it seems to me that if a geologist were to accept as facts all that had been written on the subject, and do no more, that he would be about the most useless of men. It seems to me that while it is right to accept the writings as facts, that they represent what has been discovered, and that if the new man cannot add to these facts by insight, work, observation, and imagination that he will accomplish nothing.

Undoubtedly there has been no science which has changed so utterly as geology, within so short a time. And I am pretty well convinced that it is due to change still more in the next few years.

I am pretty well convinced from my reading that most of the geologists need a trip to Pocahontas county, on the roof of the world, and that a few weeks spent here would be equal to a liberal education and would open their eyes to the wonders that the Lord hath made.

My research has brought one petty triumph. Years ago a seeker after truth brought me stone beads which I pronounced to be Indian beads, and

prepare to
This 21st

Adm'r

Hunting
bidden on
on Marlin
Ke
Charleston

Notice
ing is pro
Thorny Cr
Ernest De
Lumber C
patrolled.

Notice c

Having
interest in
John T. N
assumes a
and all m
accounts d

a man at the Smithsonian would not have it so, and declared that they were crinid stems, or stone lillies. And so the matter rested until I saw in a book the other day by such a great geologist that ordinary geologists become stratified at the mere mention of his name, that the Seneca Indians used crinid stems for beads. I was right in the first instance for these were crinid stems cut into little sections with a hole through the center.

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas County will attend in person or by deputy at the following time and place for the purpose of collecting taxes:

GREENBANK DISTRICT